

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
INvariably IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 13.

CITY OF GLASGOW, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1853.

NO. 46.

TALLY & MATTHEWS,
CABINET MAKERS.
Water Street, Glasgow.
Will make to order, in the neatest and most fashionable style, and from the best materials all kinds of FURNITURE.
Particular attention paid to making COFFINS.
Also—Patent Metallic Coffins kept constantly on hand.
Shop second door above the Post Office.
September 2, 1852.

DOCTORS' VAUGHAN & CAMPBELL,
have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, &c., &c. Office next door to Dr. V's residence.
August 7, 1851.

F. A. SAVAGE,
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS, HATS AND SHOES.
Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Quaker, Nails, &c.,
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.

CARLOS BOARDMAN,
Attorney at Law, Lincoln County, Mo.
Will continue the practice of the Law, in Lincoln and the adjoining counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
April 3, 1851.

LOGAN D. DAMERON,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of seasonable goods.

JOHN C. CRAWLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him in the Courts of Howard and adjoining counties.
Office with Drs. Vaughan & Campbell.
Glasgow, June 18, 1851—14.

PREWITT & HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FAYETTE, MO.
Will attend to all business entrusted to them in Howard, and the counties adjoining—Particular attention paid to collecting.
Office in Crigler's frame building two doors above the Receiver's Office.
November 15, 1849—3.

G. H. BURKHARTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTSVILLE, MO.
Will practice law in the counties of Randolph, Clinton, Howard, Boone, Monroe, Adams and Schuyler. All business entrusted to him will receive his prompt attention.
Office in the second story above McCampbell & Coate's store.
Oct 24—34.

THOS. SHACKELFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.
Will practice in the Courts of Howard, Boone, Cooper, Randolph and Chariton counties.
Office on first street.

F. W. DIGGES & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
(Corner of Market and Water street),
GLASGOW, MO.

DR. H. WALKER,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of the place and vicinity.
Office at Dr. Henderson's Drug Store, and residence at the Glasgow House, at one of which places he can always be found, when not professionally absent.
Glasgow, Jan 15, 1852

GLASGOW HOUSE,
Water street, Glasgow, Mo.
THIS large and commodious house is open for the reception of travellers and resident boarders. Having procured a competent assistant, the proprietor feels confident that entire satisfaction will be given to all.
Good stables conveniently situated adjacent to the house. Stage office for the East, West, and North also kept here.
Bar supplied with choice Liquors, Wines, and Cigars.
May 6, 1852. EMILY A. CHILES.

A. F. DENNY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him.
Office in the new Post Office building.
May 13, 1852.

MANUFACTORY,
ROPER & BROTHER,
Manufacturers of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, and every description of Saddlery.
Water Street, Glasgow.
April 29, 1852.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
CLOTHES, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &c.

S. W. ROBERTSON
BEGS to announce to the citizens of Glasgow, and surrounding country, that he has just received and opened an entirely new and fashionable assortment of Jewelry, consisting in part of
Fine Gold and Silver Lever Watches,
DIFFERENT STYLES.
Ladies' Breast and Cuff Pins, Bracelets, Ear Rings, Silver Ware, Spectacles, Cutlery, &c.
Together with other articles usually called for, which will receive constant additions.
He is also prepared to manufacture any article of Jewelry or Silver Ware, according to any pattern desired.
Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.
Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted. Shop, Water street, first door above Nanton & Robbins'. [Glasgow, Aug. 12.]

DR. E. CRAIN'S
Spine-Abdominal Supporter and
Shoulder Brace.

DIGGES & CO., have on hand a small assortment of the above Instruments, which they offer to those affected with the diseases for which they are intended. [June 10]

STOVES AND TINWARE.
John R. Carson,
Respectfully announces to the public that he has on hand an extensive assortment of Stoves and Tin Ware all of which he will dispose of at low prices.
Particular attention paid to guttering—Orders in the place or country, promptly attended to.
Shop in the house formerly occupied by Dunnic & Hutcheson.
Glasgow, June 26, 1851.

POWDER—8 kegs rifle powder;
2 do blasting do;
J. S. THOMSON
for sale low by

THE TIMES.

THE MISCELLANY AND REVIEW, by RISK and HERBERT.—The first number of this new work, succeeding the Western Journal, made its appearance with the New Year, and is on our table. It is published the first of every month, simultaneously at St. Louis, and Memphis, at \$2 in advance. It is a handsome, well-filled Magazine, and ought to have a large circulation in this State.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Russell requests us to say he will be absent from home a few days. Notice will be given of his return.

OFFICIAL—APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—Robert B. Laming, of Missouri, to be Indian Agent at the Upper Missouri Agency, in place of J. H. Norwood, deceased.

BLACKWOOD, for December, has been received. There is no paper or Magazine that comes to our office, which is more welcome than Blackwood. Three Dollars in Advance—or \$5 for it and any of the other Foreign Reviews.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.
We conclude our synopsis of Gov. King's biennial (and last) Message, embracing all the subjects of interest—

AGRICULTURAL.
"With a productive soil and salubrious climate, and possessed of the true sources of wealth, Missouri is not surpassed by any of our sister States, and we are cheered with the prospect that our march is onward and upward to a high destiny." In this connection, the following statistics are given from the United States census returns, showing the agricultural "capability" of the State. "The aggregate of each item for the whole State is here given; while the census table shows also, the amount of each, for every county.

Improved lands 2,924,901 acres. Unimproved lands, 6,767,938. Cash valuation of farms, \$63,057,482. Value of farming implements and machinery, \$3,965,945.—Horses 228,593. Mules 41,508. Milch cows, 228,053. Working Oxen, 111,268. Other cattle, 445,615. Sheep, 756,309.—Swine 1,632,043. Value of live stock \$19,756,851. Value of animals slaughtered \$3,344,517. Bushels of wheat 2,966,928. Bushels of corn 36,069,543. Bushels of oats 5,244,476. Pounds of tobacco 17,100,884. Pounds of wool 1,615,890.—Value of produce of market gardens \$99,451. Tons of hemp 22,558."

FINANCE OF THE STATE.
The financial affairs of the State are represented to be in sound and healthful condition. The fiscal year commencing on the first day of January, and the officers being required to make their reports within the first ten days of the session, they are unable to show the financial transactions of the last quarter of the last fiscal year. Legislation remedying this is recommended.

Amount of taxable property in all the State, except ten counties, as assessed for the year of 1852, is \$112,565,652; to-wit: Assessed value of lands \$45,438,099 75; value of town lots \$30,580,354; value of slaves \$22,810,677; other personal property \$12,636,015. Assessed value of taxable property has doubled in the last seven or eight years.

Balance in Treasury 1st October, 1852, \$622,749. 89, and exceeds the revenue chargeable to the several collectors for the for the taxes of 1852, and now being paid into the treasury, together with the amount in treasury on the 1st October last, will be a sum sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of government—to pay the interest on the State debt as it becomes due—to pay the State bonds, constituting a part of the State debt, (which falls due in 1853,) and also leaving a surplus to meet any probable appropriations which may be made by the Legislature."

STATE DEBT.
"The bonds of this State outstanding on the 1st day of October, 1852, and which constitute the State debt, amount to \$637,000. From this may be deducted \$272,263 60, held as stock in the bank, the interests on which is paid out of the dividends; and the bank is responsible to the State for the principal. This leaves the State debt \$364,736 40. Of this amount \$255,000 falls due in 1853, and for the payment of which there will be ample means in the treasury. The debt will then be reduced to \$828,736 40, and of this, \$200,000, (the temporary loan bonds,) falls due in the year 1856—leaving the balance of State debt 129,736 40, which does not fall due until the years 1862-63."

REDUCTION OF TAXES.
A reduction of taxes is recommended by

the Governor, in view of the large increases expected in the amount of revenue derived from the present subjects of taxation. In land there will be added to the tax a list of 1852, more than a million and a half of acres. A reduction of the rates of taxation is advised, and also a thorough revision in the law, in reference to merchants' license, by which the taxes upon license may be reduced in such manner as to relieve that branch of trade from the very heavy burdens which are now imposed upon it.

THE BANK.
The committee appointed to settle the account which the Bank held against the State have made their report allowing the Bank \$97,320 02.

REVENUE LAW.
The attention of the Legislature is called to radical defects in the law for assessing and collecting the revenue. Adopt (says the Governor) the numerical system of assessment; let the tax book be so made out, as to begin at the lowest number of range and township in each county, commencing at section one and running up to thirty-six, then we will have a system which will effectually secure all lands to be assessed by their proper numbers; and it will be impossible for the State to fail in getting her revenues upon all lands certified as subject to tax; whereas, now, by some negligence or omission, lands have been dropped from the assessor's book, or were never placed there.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE STATE.
The Governor urges upon the Legislature the importance of a geological survey of the State, and finally closes his message with the following valedictory remarks:

My connection with the Legislature, as the Executive of the State, is drawing to a close. I shall retire to mingle again with the masses, and with a heart full of gratitude to the people of Missouri for the high honor they conferred upon me. I entered upon the important trust with an anxious solicitude, conscious of the magnitude of the trust before me, and distrustful of my powers rightfully to comprehend and fulfil all the important duties enjoined upon me.

The Executive office is one of action, and in the unnumbered acts filling up the rounds of my official duties, I have no doubt, often erred, but the consolation to me is, that the errors committed were through defect of judgment, and never intentional. I have felt the force of the truth of Mr. Jefferson's remarks in his inaugural address: "I shall often go wrong through defect of judgment. When right, I shall often be thought wrong by those whose positions will not command a view of the whole ground." I entered upon my duties with diffidence. I have endeavored to discharge them with fidelity. I ask through you, gentlemen, to return my warmest thanks and gratitude to your respective constituents for their generous indulgence to me, knowing that they do properly appreciate errors of understanding, if accompanied by sincerity of purpose and purity of motive.

And upon your labors, in discharge of the high duties which devolve upon you, I invoke the aid and countenance of that ESSENTIAL power which rules the destiny of man, and sincerely do I hope that He will enlighten your minds and guide your councils to what is best in promoting the prosperity of our beloved State.

AUSTIN A. KING.

"No time to Read."

Every newspaper publisher in the land has had the caption to this article plead to him by some person as an excuse for not taking a paper. "No time to read." Does anybody believe there is a man in this State who works so constantly that he has no time to read? No one. And any intelligent person who hears this excuse given knows it is not true. There is no young man who has no time to read a newspaper, at least once a week; and if more of them would do so, they would be able to converse about men and measures of their country, of which they are profoundly ignorant. But "no time to read," is often belied out by men who have families, a wife and children growing up around them. We pity that man, or rather his children. Visit his family, and you will find him and his wife as ignorant of passing events as a horse is of music; while the children know as little of the world, beyond their own neighborhood, as the oxen that plow the field. The poor fellow "has no time to read," but he has time to loiter about town one day in a week, drinking whisky and smoking cigars, and plainly telling every one he converses with, he never has read anything. What does he do of evenings? What does he do at noon? Work all the time he would have you believe, but it is not so. There is not a man in the country who does not, every week, waste enough time to read at least three newspapers, and foolishly spends enough every year to pay for them. This is as certainly true, as it is absurdly false that any one has "no time to read."

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR STERLING PRICE.

Delivered to the Senate and House of Representatives, December 27, 1852.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:
In entering upon the duties of the exalted station to which I have been so flatteringly called by the people of our beloved State, I trust I may be allowed to say, that I fully realize the extent, magnitude and importance of those duties, and that I feel in all its force the embarrassment growing out of a consciousness of my own inadequate qualifications to discharge those duties in the manner most consonant with my feelings and my wishes, and at the same time most conducive to the welfare of the people and the State. But I am sincerely grateful to the giver of all good, that I am enabled to carry with me into that high office, a sincere, heartfelt, and earnest desire to render equal and exact justice to all with whom I may have official communication; to see that the laws are faithfully executed, the government of the State firmly and impartially administered; to watch with sleepless vigilance over the manifold interests and trusts confided to my care and custody; to labor incessantly with all the zeal and energy of which I am capable for the sure and steady advancement of our growing State in the career of prosperity that lies open before it. And I am happy and proud to feel that my fellow-citizens who have so long and so constantly honored me with their indulgence, and who have sustained me with their friendship and confidence, will continue to look upon my errors and faults with that charity which has heretofore characterized them, and in view of the truth that perfection is not vouchsafed even to the wisest and best of our race.

With these introductory remarks, in which I trust you will concur with me, as being due both to myself and the occasion, I will proceed in accordance with established custom, and with long and invariable usage, to give you a brief outline of the principles and policy by which it is my wish and purpose to be guided, during the whole of my official tenure. And in doing this, I have but little else to say, than that the Convention by which I was nominated laid down with great distinctness, the platform upon which its nominees were expected to plant themselves, and by which they were expected to stand or fall before the people.—In accepting the nomination and conducting the canvass to a successful termination upon the principles constituting that platform, I feel warranted in saying, that it would be absurd in any one now to pretend that the great majority of the people had not stamped upon it the seal of their approbation. Impelled alike then, by a sense of duty and by inclination, I shall maintain my position upon it, and carry out its principles in good faith. It would be out of place, perhaps, to enter on this occasion, into a lengthened dissertation upon the subject of Democratic principles. The people of Missouri have manifested their attachment to them, and their abiding confidence in their soundness and wisdom, by giving to them a uniform and unwavering support for more than a quarter of a century, and it would be worse than absurd to pretend, that their attachment to them has in any manner abated. So long, therefore, as the political contests of the State and of the Union, are conducted as they have been, it must be known to all, that the successful party will use their power to carry out those principles which entered so largely into the contest. So far, however, as I am concerned, the rights and feelings of minorities for the time being, shall ever receive at my hands, all proper and becoming respect.

I cannot forego this occasion to say, that I am rejoiced to know, that the series of measures known as the Compromise, hold the important and prominent position which they do, among the principles of the State and national platform of the Democratic party. Of this series, the fugitive slave law commands and receives their respect in a pre-eminent degree. They commend themselves to me by their wisdom and patriotism, by their obvious and certain tendency if faithfully adhered to, to preserve the rights and sovereignty of the State, and thereby to become the surest and best safeguard of the union of the States.

The approval of these measures by the people has been made manifest to us from every quarter of country, and in a way well calculated to teach disorganizers, factionists, and fanatics of every grade and character, that there is an abiding love of our country and her institutions pervading the great body of our people, upon which we may rely with every assurance, and although our sectional conflicts and struggles may be frequent and violent, as they have already been, yet we will steer through them uninjured, and rejoice in the glorious and gratifying truth that the constitution and laws are still supreme, and our Union indissoluble. Long may the truth be present with us to solace the hearts of the aged, and nerve those of the young, to renewed, more earnest, and energetic efforts for the preservation of our glorious Union, and its countless blessings.

The subject of railroad communications throughout the State, will evidently engross much of the thoughts and attention of our people for some time to come. No one can feel more anxiously than I do for the proper development of the resources of the State, and I will be found always ready and willing to co-operate most cordially with you, in perfecting such projects as may be of undoubted public benefit. But it will be highly necessary to use great caution and discretion in keeping within proper bounds in the organization of a railroad system.—We are admonished by the experience of other States that a projection of public works, indiscriminate and reckless in its character, will surely entail wide-spread pecuniary embarrassment, and give rise to a revulsion in the public mind, manifesting itself at first, in a distrust of, and finally into an open and violent opposition to all schemes of internal improvement whatsoever. I trust that this spirit of public enterprise so prevalent among us, may be wisely directed, and that our action in this behalf may be guided by good counsels, and accomplish great and general public benefit.

On this, as well as on all other subjects of legislation for the welfare of the State and the people, my anxiety will be very naturally awakened. Finally, fellow-citizens, permit me to indulge the hope that our official intercourse may at all times be kind, friendly and agreeable; that candor, good feeling and harmony may be ever present with you in your deliberations; that He in whose hands is the destiny of nations may so guide, direct, and sustain us, that all our trusts may be faithfully kept, and all of our duties well and promptly discharged, so that we may be rewarded by the continued friendship and confidence of those whose chosen agents we are, and by the approbation of our own consciences, always the surest and most abiding consolation to the wise and good.

GEORGE HARMON.

"Yes," soliloquized George Harmon, "I must have money. If he will not allow me a higher salary, I will make him suffer for it." George was a clerk in the store of Mr. Hale. A conversation had just taken place between George and his employer, relative to an increase of salary, and had resulted in a refusal to enlarge his compensation. "It is hard times," Mr. Hale remarked, "and he really could not afford it." George's salary had always been sufficient to meet his demands, but he was to be married soon, and he needed funds to defray his wedding expenses. George, we regret to say, was somewhat addicted to the wine-cup, and was under its influence at the time of the above interview. He was not fairly intoxicated, but was rather feverish and excited. A companion entered.

"Did the money from Baltimore come this morning?" Inquired Mr. Hale, as George entered the store.
"No sir," was the reply.
"O, dear, what shall I do? It was promised to-day at the latest, and I wanted the thousand to pay a note."

"I have a friend," said George, "from whom I can borrow five hundred dollars for you, if you wish it." "Do if you please," said Mr. Hale.
The next day came, but five hundred dollars were still wanted, and could not be obtained. The note protested—creditors became alarmed.
"I suspected it," said one.
"And just laid in a new stock too," said another.

The first step down hill had been taken, and it was with difficulty that Mr. Hale regained his former position.
Mr. Hale wrote to the Baltimore post-master, and the next day brought him his letters, one from the person from whom he had expected the money, and one from the post-master. From these he learned that the letter had been mailed a few days previous. Mr. Hale went to the post-master in his own city, and laid the matter before him.
"There is some foul play here," said he.
"Let me look at the mail-bills," said the official.

He found on reference, that the letter had reached his office, but none of the clerks knew what had become of it. The impression was that it had been placed in the wrong box. The news spread through the city, and many remarks not very flattering to the post-master were occasioned.
During these scenes of anxiety, George was married, and made a bridal tour to the Falls. The first emotions of fancied bliss destroyed the bitter remembrance of his wicked deed, but conscience only invigorated herself by this silence and suspension, and now tortured him the more as he was returning to the city. A gloom came over his spirits, and his pleasure was turned into pain.
When within fifty miles of home, while stopping at L——, he enclosed two hundred and fifty dollars more of the stolen money in a letter, and directed it to be handed to Mr. Hale. This letter he handed to a boy, and gave him a dollar to carry it to the post-office about eight miles distant.
The next day George returned to the store, and found that Mr. Hale had received two hundred and fifty dollars of the stolen money.

"Why," said the astonished merchant, "it's from C——, too, and not a word of explanation. I wish I knew what writing!" The intelligence soon spread through the city, and it was now fully believed that through carelessness it had been put into another person's letter box.
A plan of detection was formed, and they determined to closely watch all letters, and if possible, to discover the writer. A length letter arrived, the direction of which much resembled the one addressed to Mr. Hale. A warrant was issued, the writer arrested and brought to the city. They also brought with them a boy, who stated that a gentleman had given him a dollar to carry a letter to the C—— post-office, and that the letter was addressed to Mr. Hale. He had given the police a full description of persons, &c., and they were going to make search for him.

George heard of these facts, and hastened home, telling his wife that he must fly.—She urged an explanation, but after a hurried embrace, he left her and fled—no one knew whither.
It was fifteen years after the sudden and yet unexplained separation, that Mrs. Harmon removed to the far West to live with her uncle. Here she became acquainted with a Mr. Day. He was a man of about thirty-five or forty years, and it was strange that one who had such an apparent distaste for society should linger in her presence as he did. He was much respected, and Mrs. Harmon, who believed her former husband dead, reciprocated his feelings.—She yielded her hand to Mr. Day, and finally became his wife.
One evening Mr. Day called her aside, and intimated to her that he had a secret to disclose to her. Showing her a ring, he said—
"Do you know this?"
She turned pale, and fainted on his bosom. It was the one she had given to her former husband. When she recovered she asked:—
"Where did you get it?"
"You gave it to me fifteen years ago," "Merciful Heaven!" she exclaimed, "you are not!"
"I'm George Harmon!" he replied.
"No, he is dead!"
"He lives, a better man, and once more your husband!"

As soon as circumstances would admit, he told his story. He had changed his name, had written to her that he was almost dead, and did not expect to recover, and had finally settled in the West, and had accumulated a fortune.
"Has Mr. Hale been remunerated?"
Just then he heard a clock strike eight. A strange feeling passed over him. The struggle commenced between conscience and vice, and we are sorry to say the latter prevailed.

"Yes; and here is his receipt, and his forgiveness." Succeeding days were days of blessedness. George's early fall was often remembered, and he always loathed the wine cup as the tempter.
Young men, you cannot fail to see the moral! May Heaven teach you to apply it.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 3.

SENATE—Morning Session.—The Senate proceeded to the House of Representatives, for the purpose of counting the votes for Governor, &c., in joint session.

After the ceremony of inauguration, the Senate returned. The Lieut. Governor took the chair and delivered a short address. Adjourned till 3 o'clock.

Evening Session.—Senate met at 8 o'clock. On motion, a committee on Swamp Lands was added to the list of standing committees. Mr. Sturgeon introduced a bill amending an act incorporating the North Missouri Railroad. A point of order being raised, it was passed over for the present.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill to incorporate the Platte County Railroad. Read first and second time, and made the special order of the day for to-morrow.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE—Morning Session.—A resolution was adopted authorizing the Speaker to appoint a second assistant clerk and an enrolling assistant clerk.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Peery and White.

The House, on motion of McAfee, agreed to the Senate resolution providing for a joint session at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of counting the votes for Governor and other State officers.

The Speaker announced the standing committees.

At 11 o'clock the Senate was announced. The votes having been counted appeared as follows:

For Governor—Price 46,494, Winston 42,086; for Lt. Governor—Brown 45,259, King 32,342. The cash of office was administered to Gov. Sterling Price and Lt. Governor Brown and Gov. Price delivered an inaugural address. The Senate then returned to their own chamber.

Adjourned to 5 o'clock, p. m.

Afternoon Session.—Wm. H. Block was appointed second Assistant Clerk.

Ten thousand copies in English, and three thousand in German, of Gov. Price's inaugural, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brown, of St. Louis, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled a homestead exemption act.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Samuel—a bill regulating Estrays.
A resolution repealing the new law concerning Roads and Highways, and reviving the old law, was passed.

House adjourned.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 4.

SENATE—Morning Session.—Senate met at 10 o'clock. A memorial to Congress, asking a grant of land to aid the construction of the Alexandria and St. Francisville Railroad passed.

The Platte County Railroad Bill was taken up and passed—yeas 15, nays 6.

A bill to revive and amend an act incorporating the Lexington and Davies county Railroad was passed; yeas 14, nays 10.

The North Missouri Railroad bill, with substitute and amendments, was referred to select committee of five—Messrs. Young, Jackson, Parks, Floumey and Reed.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock.

SENATE—Evening Session.—A communication was received from the Governor, in relation to the improvement of White and Des Moines rivers, accompanied with the survey, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Young, from select committee, reported a substitute for the North Missouri Railroad bill, and recommended its passage.

This substitute fixes the route on the divide between the two rivers. A lengthy discussion ensued; Messrs. Young and Reed in favor of agreeing to the report, and Messrs. Sturgeon and Allen against it.—The report was agreed to—yeas 18, nays 6. The substitute was then read a third time and passed; yeas 21, nays 2. Adjourned.

HOUSE—Morning Session.—Mr. Gottschalk presented a remonstrance against incorporating the Society of Freeman.

A petition was presented by Mr. Blair, praying for an increase in the pay of the County Court Judges for St. Louis county. Referred.

Mr. Lacy introduced a bill to remove the Branch Bank from Jackson, and locate it at the town of Cape Girardeau; which was referred to the Committee on Banks.

Afternoon Session.—Several local bills were introduced. A bill for the benefit of the Law Library Association, was presented by Mr. Barrett. The bill provides for furnishing the society with four copies of the reports of the Supreme Court—exempts the property from taxation, and appropriate one hundred dollars for insurance.

Mr. Rogers introduced a bill, which was passed, increasing the number of constables in St. Louis, one for each ward.
Mr. Frost introduced a resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the Legislature from granting divorces. Read once, and laid over.
Mr. Pipkin gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill increasing the number of County Court Judges in St. Louis county.
A report from the Postmen's Saving Institution was read and referred.
A resolution was read and adopted, to appoint one from each Judicial circuit, to lay off the State into Congressional Districts, and to provide for the election of two additional Congressmen.